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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10. PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Annual Report

Of the Medical Officer of Health,
For the Year 1928.

BY

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE, M.A., M.B., B.Chr., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

INCLUDING THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector,

BY

EDWARD PARKER, M.S.I.A.

THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE
10 Parks Road, OXFORD

W. H. LEE & SONS,
STOCKWELL GATE, MANSFIELD.

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Public Health Offices,

Park Road,

Mansfield Woodhouse,

April, 1929.

To the Chairman and Members
of the
Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your District for the year 1928.

There has been no abnormal incidence of the common infectious diseases during the year and the incidence of Scarlet Fever particularly has been much less than during the previous year.

The Infantile Mortality Rate, unfortunately, has risen to 97·1, but it should be remembered that in dealing with comparatively small figures large fluctuations are apt to occur.

A very satisfactory year's work has been done by your Sanitary Inspector and Health Visitor, and to the former I am indebted for the compilation of the major part of those sections of the report dealing with the Sanitary Inspection of the area, with Housing and with the Inspection and Supervision of Food.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Clerk and other Officers of the Council for their advice and help and to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support accorded me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area of water) ...	4,834
Population (Census 1921)	13,477
Population (estimated 1928) taken from Registrar-General's Returns	14,280
No. of Inhabited Houses (1921)	2,486
No. of Families or separate Occupiers (1921)	2,688
Rateable Value	£57,146
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£199 18. 5.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	308	168	140
Illegitimate	11	4	7
Birth Rate 22·33 per 1,000 population.			
Deaths	142	75	67

Death Rate 9·94 per 1,000 population.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:—

From Sepsis	0
From other causes	0

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate, 97·17. Illegitimate, 0. Total, 97·17.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	6
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	5

SOCIAL CONDITIONS,

**Including the Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants, and the
Influence of any particular Occupation on Public Health.**

The chief industry of the District is Coal Mining, and in 1921, 52% of the workers were engaged in this occupation. Other



industries include textile workers, commercial and financial, transport workers, building trades, metal workers and agriculture. No excessive incidence of or mortality from tuberculosis or other disease has been noticed amongst the mining population.

The Urban District is divided into two communities, each of which is grouped around a colliery. That at Mansfield Woodhouse has an estimated population of approximately 12,500, and that at Forest Town, in the East Ward, an estimated population of 2,500.

BIRTH RATE.

The Birth Rate (22·33) for the District shows an increase over that for 1927 (21·2) and compares very favourably with that for England and Wales (16·7), and more than counteracts the effects of a rather high Infant Mortality Rate.

In Mansfield Woodhouse the Birth Rate has shown a slight tendency to increase since 1926, but compared with the rates common a quarter of a century or so ago there has been a very great reduction. The rate in 1904 was as high as 48 per 1,000 of the population in this district and in England and Wales as a whole there has been a steady reduction from an average rate of 35·4 during the decennial period 1871—1880 to a rate only 16·7 during the last two years. This very remarkable fall has been the result of a number of causes, social, economic, educational and otherwise.

DEATH RATE.

There were 142 deaths assigned to the Urban District for the year 1928. This is 15 more than the previous year's number, but even then the Death Rate of only 9·94 compares favourably with that for 156 of the smaller towns (10·6) and with that for England and Wales (11·7).

The increase in the number of deaths is more marked among males than females; thus there were 12 more male deaths and only 3 more female deaths in 1928 than in 1927.

The number of Cancer deaths appears to be on the increase, 17 individuals having died from this disease during 1928, as compared with an average of 11 deaths for the previous 6 years. Throughout the country there has been a large increase during recent years of deaths from this cause—in the space of two generations the mortality has increased fourfold.

To some extent this is due to the fact that people are living longer, and therefore more persons reach the “Cancer Age”—45 and onwards—and to some extent the increase may be only apparent and due to improved facilities for diagnosis and treatment and to more accurate death certification.

But even when due allowance is made for these and other factors, there is evidence that cancer is actually on the increase among the community.

As yet there is no known method of preventing Cancer, unless it be those forms of surface cancer due to recognised irritative causes. At the same time, much can be done to reduce the mortality from cancer by securing surgical or other treatment in the early stages and while the disease remains localised.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Thirty-one children died during the year before attaining the age of 12 months. This gives an Infantile Mortality rate for 1928 of 97·1, which compares unfavourably with that for 1927 (89) and also unfavourably with that for England and Wales (65). This increase follows a marked increase in deaths under 1 year from Infantile Diarrhoea and the Respiratory diseases. Diarrhoea caused 5 deaths, as against 2 during 1927, and infections of the respiratory tract (measles in one instance) was the cause of 5 deaths in 1928, as against 4 in 1927.

Infantile Mortality has many distinct causes amongst which a large refractory group—immaturity, debility and prematurity—appear, so far as we know, almost to be inevitable, although research work is being done on this subject. Another group in which the mortality is due to affections which attack the respiratory system are naturally difficult to control, although their incidence and severity are very often enhanced by artificial causes such as insufficient ventilation, overcrowding and overheating.

No doubt, also, the high rate this year is partly accounted for by the continued state of unemployment in the district and the consequent economic stringency. Any nutritional lowering of the mother's health would result both in the birth of a weakly child and in its further ill-health during the continuation of breast-feeding. At the same time, it must be remembered that in dealing with comparatively small figures large variations are apt to occur in mortality rates.

That the Infantile Mortality Rate in Mansfield Woodhouse has been enormously reduced within recent years as compared with pre-war times, a study of the following table will show:—

Year.		Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1897	...	36·	21·	239·
1896-1905	...	41·	18·	183·
1906	...	33·	12·	118·
1907	...	43·	16·	160·
1908	...	40·	16·	142·
1909	...	40·	12·	147·
1910	...	38·	11·	145·
1911	...	36·5	16·	204·
1912	...	33·5	11·	123·
1913	...	34·	11·9	132·8
1914	...	38·	13·6	154·7
...	

Year.			Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.
1919	...	...	25·	10·2	95·6
1920	...	...	31·8	10·7	96·
1921	...	...	29·4	8·7	78·6
1922	...	...	26·	10·1	96·5
1923	...	...	25·5	10·2	94·4
1924	...	...	25·13	10·5	135·7
1925	...	...	21·4	11·1	83·6
1926	...	...	18·76	8·8	87·9
1927	...	...	21·2	8·9	89·
1928	...	...	22·33	9·94	97·17

Some 30 years ago, in 1897, the rate for this district was 239, i.e., out of every 1,000 babies then born, 239 died in their first year of life, now only 97 die. In other words, had there been no improvement the deaths of infants under 1 year of age in Mansfield Woodhouse instead of numbering 31 would have numbered 76, which means a saving of 45 infant lives. No other statistics can so strikingly illustrate the effect of the generally improved condition of health and sanitation in the district.

Measures adopted to deal with the recent tendency towards an increasing Infantile Mortality Rate.

(1) Instruction has been given in the homes and at Infant Centres in mothercraft, that is in everything to do with the rearing of children; feeding, clothing, hygiene of infancy, etc.

Unfortunately, it has been noticed that large families do not necessarily indicate a sound knowledge of mothercraft and the loss of a child through ignorance or carelessness does not always prevent the sacrifice of a later child from the same cause. The large majority of the 31 children dying under 1 year have not attended the Infant Centres.

(2) Attempts have been made to lower the neo-natal death rate by encouraging mothers to attend the ante-natal clinic and by providing for the mid-day feeding of necessitous expectant and nursing mothers at the Mansfield Woodhouse Centre.

(3) The provision of free milk to necessitous cases has been increased during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

*Medical Officer of Health:

A. T. W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (up to 14/9/28).

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H. (from 22/9/28).

The latter officer gives the remainder of his time as an Assistant Medical Officer under the Nottinghamshire County Council.

Dental Surgeon:

RICHARDSON STILLEY, L.D.S., R.C.S.E. (part time).

*Sanitary Inspector:

EDWARD PARKER, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. (Cert. Meat and Food Inspector).

This officer carries out duties under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.

Health Visitor:

MISS M. E. BROWN, S.R.N., C.M.B.

Clerk:

PHILIP RYDER.

Disinfecto:

F. THOMPSON (part time).

* Contribution to salary is made under Exchequer Grants.

The duties of Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Council are combined in a whole-time appointment with those of Assistant School Medical Officer to the Nottinghamshire County Council. The proportion of time and salary apportioned are approximately one and two-thirds respectively.

The Medical Officer of Health now acts as School Medical Officer for the Urban District, conducting inspections, eye clinics, etc., in this and neighbouring areas. As the Urban District Council is the Authority under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, he also administers their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

This is the only combined appointment in this County, and was first instituted in April, 1927. As has been found to be the case in other counties, experience shows that this system has very great advantages. Continuity is obtained in the medical supervision of children from infancy to school leaving age, and closer co-operation is possible in the schools when dealing with outbreaks of infectious disease.

To the Medical Officer concerned, the diversity of duties, greater responsibility, and wider outlook of such a combined appointment offers very great attraction.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—

A. (1) **Fever.** None.

The arrangement between your Council and the Mansfield Borough Council under which cases of Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever are admitted at a charge of 4 guineas per week has been continued. Five cases of Infectious Disease where isolation was necessary were admitted during 1928 at a total cost of £69 3s. Od.

(2) **Smallpox.**

Arrangements continue with two other Authorities for the isolation and treatment of cases of Smallpox, namely:—

- (a) With the Nottingham Corporation at 4 guineas per week plus an ambulance charge of 30/- per case and 5/- for each additional case.
- (b) With the North Derbyshire Hospital Board at 4 guineas per week and a medical fee of 2 guineas per case but no ambulance charge.

These arrangements would appear to provide a sufficiency of accommodation for cases of infectious disease arising in the area except during very abnormal epidemics.

B. (1) **Tuberculosis.**

Cases are treated at the Ransom Sanatorium at Mansfield. This institution is provided by the County Council and is about three miles in a direct line from Mansfield Woodhouse. There is accommodation for 130 patients, 50 males, 40 females and 40 children, 20 of the latter beds being for Pulmonary cases and 20 for Non-Pulmonary. The Medical Superintendent has kindly stated that during 1928, 19 Pulmonary cases from the Urban District were under treatment.

(2) **Maternity.**

Arrangements continue with the Mansfield and District Hospital under which approved complicated Maternity Cases are admitted at a fee of 2 guineas per week with 2 guineas medical fee. During 1928, six approved cases were admitted at a cost of £43 19s. 0d. A retaining fee of 5 guineas per year is paid to cover one bed.

(3) **Children.**

Cases are referred to the Children's Hospital at Nottingham either for out or in-patient treatment. Most of the operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids in school children from the district (under the County Council scheme) are done at this Hospital.

Advantage has also been taken of the Carburton Home for Infants and Children provided by Her Grace the Duchess of Portland.

(4) Other Hospitals.

- (a) Mansfield and District Hospital, which has 130 beds.
- (b) Mansfield Union Hospital, which has a total of 164 beds, 87 for males and 77 for females.
- (c) The Mansfield and District Miners' Welfare Convalescent Home at Berry Hill, Mansfield, receives miners who contribute and who reside in the Urban District. Their wives and children are also eligible for admission. There is accommodation for 50 patients, 20 male, 20 female and 10 children. The Secretary states that during 1928, 100 persons from the Urban District were admitted for varying periods between three and six weeks.
- (d & e) The Nottingham General Hospital and Ear Nose and Throat Hospital are available for out and in-patient treatment.
- (f) The Orthopædic Guild have commenced building a country hospital at Harlow Wood, four miles from Mansfield Woodhouse, which should be ready for occupation next summer.

None of the above hospitals are supported directly by your Council but they form an important provision of Health Services for the area.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For Infectious Cases.

These are removed by the Mansfield Corporation Motor Ambulance when hospital treatment is necessary.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.

An ambulance is provided by the Mansfield Branch of the British Red Cross Society to which your Council subscribes £30 per annum. Frequent use was made of the ambulance during 1928.

Local Colliery Companies provide ambulances for their accident cases.

A hand ambulance is kept at the Council Yard and is available when necessary.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(A) General.

Mansfield Woodhouse.

The Mansfield, Mansfield Woodhouse and District Nursing Association is a voluntary Association to which your Council makes an annual grant of £10. It provides the full-time services of a fully-qualified resident nurse for the Mansfield Woodhouse portion of the District. Medical and Surgical cases are attended and Midwifery cases 12 days after confinement.

Forest Town.

The Forest Town Nursing Association is a voluntary body largely financed by His Grace the Duke of Portland and by the Bolsover Colliery Company. It provides the whole-time services of a trained resident nurse who attends medical, surgical and midwifery cases after 12 days.

(B) Infectious Disease.

There is no special provision, but should occasion arise the Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse District Nursing Association would provide an extra nurse for this purpose.

Measles and Whooping Cough are not notifiable in the district, but your Health Visitor in the course of her work constantly supervises the home nursing of infants with these diseases.

Midwives.

Three midwives reside and regularly practice in the district, 2 in Mansfield Woodhouse and 1 at Forest Town. Two are certificated and none are subsidized by your Council. They attend the vast majority of confinements, but a few are attended by midwives resident in Mansfield.

Chemical Work.

Chemical analyses are carried out by the Clinical Research Association.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Nature	Day & Time	Situation	Accommodation	By whom provided	Medical Officer in charge
				Urban District Council	
Maternity and Child Welfare	Mon. 3 Tues. 2 Thurs. 2	Forest Town Mansfield Woodhouse	4 Rooms	U.D.C.	Mr. R. Stilley
Dental	Wed. 2	Mansfield Woodhouse	4 rooms	U.D.C.	M.O.H.
Ante-Natal	Mon. 9 & 2 Tues. 9	Mansfield Woodhouse	4 rooms	U.D.C.	M.O.H.
Ultra Violet Light	Mon. & Thurs 9-30	Sherwood Colliery	2 rooms	U.D.C.	
Orthopaedic	Friday 11	Mansfield Hospital	—	M. & D. Orthopaedic Guild. Subsidized by U.D.C.	Mr. S. A. S. Mallkin
School Clinic	Tues. 9-30 Friday 9-30	Mansfield Woodhouse	1 room	Notts County Council	Dr. C. Dunscombe
Eye Clinic	Friday 1-30 Sat. 9-45	Mansfield Woodhouse & other Centres	—	Notts County Council	Dr. C. Dunscombe
Venereal Disease	Tues. 10 & 2 Wed & Thur 6	Mansfield Hospital	—	Notts County Council	Dr. N. C. Tweedie
Tuberculosis	Mon. 2 Thurs. 10	Mansfield Hospital	—	Notts County Council	Dr. C. Kingston

There are no day nurseries.

EDUCATION IN HEALTH.

On the occurrence or threatened occurrence of an outbreak of an infectious disease in the district pamphlets are distributed and advice given at the Infant Centres and Clinics.

It should not be forgotten that all the activities of a Public Health Department are educational in character. The best form of health education the people can be supplied with is the example of the routine duties of the department being carried out efficiently in order to remove or mitigate existing hygienic evils.

Individual instruction given at the psychological moment should be our aim and not class teaching. Such instruction is constantly being given by the family doctor in the consulting room or at the beside ; by the Medical Officer and Health Visitor at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ; by the School Doctor at School Medical Inspections and Clinics ; by the Tuberculosis Officer and nurses, and by the Sanitary Inspector in the course of his daily work. Thus much quiet sanitary propaganda is ever radiating throughout the district from the most authoritative sources available, and if more is supplied the public may well weary of the subject. Harm even may be done to the cause of health by too blatant publicity and the habitual use of "stunts." It is the duty of all to enlighten less fortunate members of the community upon matters relevant to their health but to blaze that message upon the same plan as exhortations to buy some popular medicine or soap is not the most desirable or the most successful method to adopt.

Big popular lectures may occasionally be valuable, but real and lasting good lies in the teaching and example of those who believe in the creed of healthy living.

**LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS IN FORCE
RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

- 1890—The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
- 1891—The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
- 1891—Parts I. and III. of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890.
- 1892—The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- 1899—The Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, Sections 6-7, and 9, by order of the Local Government Board.
- 1910—Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907, with the exception of Section 26 of Part II., Section 43 of Part III., and Sections 67 and 68 of Part IV.
- 1913—The Notification of Births Act, 1907.
- 1919—Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846-1899.
- 1921—Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907, Part VI.
- 1926—Public Health Act, 1925; all Sections contained in Parts II., III., IV. and V. of the Act.

Bye-laws are in force governing the following:—Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures, Cemeteries, Nuisances, Slaughter-houses, Pleasure Grounds, New Streets and Buildings.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is obtained in bulk through meters from the mains of the Mansfield Corporation, the source of such supply being deep wells at Rainworth and Clipstone, sunk into the Bunter Beds of the Trias.

The supply to the Urban District is constant, sufficient and satisfactory, quarterly bacteriological analyses being undertaken by the Mansfield Corporation.

The existing agreement for supply terminates on the 25th March, 1932, and negotiations are at present proceeding between the Council and the Corporation with a view to the continuance of the supply.

During 1928 the consumption per head per day for domestic purposes was 15·6 gallons, and for all purposes 18·6 gallons.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Meden forms the Northern boundary of the district, but before entering, it receives the effluent from the Pleasley Hill Sewage Works. The sink drains of about 30 houses at Pleasley Vale are connected to cesspools which have overflows into this river.

An un-named brook flowing through Park Hall Grounds receives surface water from the old High Street and Station Street culvert, and, below the Pumping Station, the storm water overflow from the Mansfield Woodhouse portion of the district.

The Flood Dyke stores the effluent from the Bath Lane Sewage Disposal Works of the Mansfield Corporation and also that from Mansfield Woodhouse after being treated by Surface Irrigation.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Forest Town.

During the year 383 yards of 9" diameter sewer was constructed in Old Mill Lane, 207 yards 9" and 313 yards of 12" in Clipstone Road and 468 yards 12" in Pump Hollow Road, in order to deal effectively with the building development on the Sherwood Hall Estate.

The combined scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for a portion of Mansfield Borough, the Forest Town portion of the Urban District and the parishes of Clipstone and Edwinstowe

in the area of the Southwell Rural District Council has been commenced. Your proportion of the estimated cost of the scheme, as amended, being £8,900.

Mansfield Woodhouse.

A 15" surface water sewer has been laid from Priory Square to Station Hill in lieu of the old stone culvert, which was silted up and short of fall, and it is hoped to continue this work during the current year.

You have also under consideration the laying of a new 18" diameter sewer from Albert Square and along Ley Lane to the Sewage Pumping Station, and which will, in addition to coping with buildings recently erected, obviate the flooding in times of storm at the former point.

In addition, it is anticipated that a length of sewer will be laid from the junction of Leeming Lane and Warsop Road to the Outfall Sewer, which will prevent flooding at Park View. A storm overflow will also, it is hoped, be constructed on the Outfall Sewer near to the Pumping Station.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following closet conversions were carried out during the year 1928 by the Urban District Council under Section 39(4) of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

PRIVIES.

Situation.	No. of privies converted.
20, Grove Street...	... 1
77, High Street ...	... 1
98, do. ...	... 1
101, do. ...	... 1
102 to 109, High Street	... 5
12 to 19 Portland Street	... 4
20 to 25 do.	... 6

52 Portland Street	...	...	1
13 to 18 Albert Street	...	...	6
19 to 26 do.	...	...	8
			—
Total	...	...	34
			—
Pail Closets converted to W.C's.	...	...	2
Additional W.C's. provided	...	...	2
Wet ashpits abolished	...	...	4
Wet ashpits converted to dry ashpits	...	...	15
Dry ashpits replaced by portable metal ashbins			12
Metal ashbins provided in lieu of fixed ashpits...			31

CLOSET CONVERSIONS CARRIED OUT DURING
RECENT YEARS.

Year	Privies converted to W.Cs.	Pail Closets converted to W.Cs.	New W.Cs. Built (additional)
1920	68	—	1
1921	5	3	3
1922	18	8	—
1923	16	3	6
1924	—	—	—
1925	1	337	2
1926	113	4	13
1927	100	1	5
1928	34	2	2
Total	355	358	32

FUTURE CONVERSIONS.

Practically all the Privies capable of being converted to W.C.'s. have been dealt with. There are 332 pail closets in the district and of these about 190 are suitably situated for conversion to W.C.'s. It is hoped to convert a number of pail closets, by arrangement with the property owners as to contribution towards cost, during the year 1929, so far as financial conditions will allow.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES IN THE DISTRICT AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1928.

	Mansfield Woodhouse		Forest Town	Total	
	North Ward	West Ward	East Ward		
*Inhabited houses	...	1171	1366	534	3071
Water closets	...	1097	1292	570	2959
Pail closets	...	100	224	8	332
Privies	...	21	4	11	36
Privy ashpits	...	16	4	7	27
Dry ashpits	...	160	84	3	247
Ashbins	...	758	1136	515	2409
Cesspools	...	18	17	88	123

*Four houses, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 Church Street, in the North Ward were demolished during the year 1928 for street improvement purposes, and one house, No. 84 School Yard, was closed as the result of a Closing Order.

Estimated number of outlying houses not connected to public sewers :—

North Ward 34. West Ward 59. East Ward 103.

The increase in houses not connected to the public sewers is due to the fact that new houses are being built in the outlying portions of the district where there are no sewers. The majority are erected on smallholdings in the East Ward.

SCAVENGING.

The collection and disposal of house refuse is carried out by direct labour under the control of the Council's Surveyor.

Records of work done are kept by the Sanitary Inspector.

No change was made in the ordinary staff during the year. This consists of one foreman, 2 horse drivers, 2 motor drivers, and 7 labourers, including one man chiefly employed in keeping the refuse tip in order.

The transport consists of 2 horses and carts, 1 ton Ford Motor Lorry and one 25 cwt. Chevrolet Lorry. The latter replaced a 1 ton Ford Lorry which was worn out.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL (No. of Loads),

Year ended 31st December, 1928.

Method	Dry Ashpit Refuse	Wet Ashpit Refuse	Pail Closet Refuse	Total No of Loads Removed
Team Labour ...	2947	57	364	3368
Mechanical Labour ...	6815	107	—	6922
Totals ...	9762	164	364	10290

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL. (No. of Loads.)

Comparison with previous years.

Year	Total No. of Houses	Dry Ashpit and Bin Refuse	Wet Ashpit Refuse	Pail Closet Refuse	Total No of Loads Removed	Loads per House
1921	2580	5275	1341	1063	7679	2.58
1922	2645	6174	1267	1082	8523	3.2
1923	2669	7247	1174	1063	9484	3.5
1924	2712	7649	970	1060	9679	3.5
1925	2797	8434	881	488	9803	3.5
1926	2864	8385	590	360	9335	3.2
1927	3011	9266	443	364	10073	3.3
1928	3071	9762	164	364	10290	3.3

GENERAL.

There was a decrease of 279 loads of wet ashpit refuse, due to the conversion of privies, and an increase of 496 loads of dry ashpit and bin refuse. Pail closet refuse remained the same. This gives a total increase of 217 loads removed over the previous year, and an average of 3.35 loads per house.

Fixed ashpits are cleansed on an average once a month. Pail closets are emptied twice weekly. Ashbins are emptied once a week.

It will be seen from the above table that the scavenging work grows year by year, together with the erection of new houses. The average loads of refuse per house was 2.58 in 1921. Since that year it has averaged from 3.2 to 3.5 loads per house. During this period there has been a considerable diminution in wet refuse, due to closet conversions.

In last year's report it was stated that the ordinary staff could not cope with the extra amount of refuse during the winter months, and that extra help was essential if the work was to be kept up to date. An improvement has been effected in this respect and the work was carried out efficiently during the year 1928.

In the early part of the year, attempts were made by posters to obtain the assistance of householders in reducing the quantity of house refuse to be removed.

In this coal mining area the refuse is very heavy in character due to the large amount of coal used by householders.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All dry refuse is disposed of by tipping at the Candlemas Cliff Tip. The site is a suitable one and the tip has been well kept and free from complaints.

Pail and privy refuse is deposited on allotments and agricultural land.

The Council do not undertake the emptying of cesspools.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

To the Chairman and Members of the Mansfield Woodhouse
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the records of Sanitary Inspections of the District, and of work carried out during the year 1928. The details will be found under their respective headings in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Although the year was one of industrial depression, good progress was made in sanitary work, particularly in closet conversions, and there were few outstanding nuisances at the end of the year.

The inspection of meat and food, including the milk supply, received close attention, and it is gratifying to note that most of the Milk Producers have endeavoured to meet our requirements for a clean milk supply.

The Factories and Workshops were kept in a good sanitary condition. House refuse removal was efficiently carried out and free from any serious complaint. It is also pleasing to note some improvement in the general sanitary condition of back streets and yards.

The year 1928 brought another change in the appointment of Medical Officer of Health, and the co-operation in public health work mentioned by Dr. A. T. W. Powell in last year's report has continued since Dr. C. Dunscombe took up the appointment in September, 1928.

My duties have been rendered more pleasant by the hearty support of the Chairman and Members of the Council and the various officials in matters affecting sanitation and public health.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD PARKER,

Sanitary Inspector.

**SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT DURING
THE YEAR 1928.**

Appointments kept	...	...	...	130
Written complaints received	...	...	...	11
Drains tested	...	...	...	10

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Visits to Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	82
,, Works in Progress	...	...	...	...	...	173
,, Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	1780
,, Slaughter-houses and Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	401
,, Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	125
,, Purveyors and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	48
,, Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	21
,, Factories	...	...	...	...	...	20
,, Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	31
,, Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	17
,, Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	35
,, Schools	...	...	...	...	...	18
,, Workplaces, etc	...	...	...	...	...	7
,, Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	36
,, Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	6
,, Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	20
<hr/>						
Total number of visits ...						2824
<hr/>						

HOUSING INSPECTIONS.

The following houses were inspected during the year 1928, viz.:—

Public Health Acts.

	No. of Houses Inspected.
Infectious Disease	40
Complaints or Nuisances	335
Other causes	4
	<hr/>
Total...	429
	<hr/>
Number of above houses where defects were found	385
	<hr/>

Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.

No. of houses inspected	50
No. of houses where defects were found	34
No. of defects found in above houses ...	136
Houses considered to be unfit for habitation	0

SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED IN HOUSES.

Houses cleansed	4
W.C.'s cleansed or limewashed	4
Overcrowding abated	4
Dampness remedied	124
Roofs, Walls, etc., repaired	135
Ceilings or wall plaster repaired	23
Eaves spouting or fallpipes repaired or cleansed ...	146
House drains cleansed	85
W.C. drains cleansed	74
House drains repaired or relaid	11
New inspection chamber covers provided	3
W.C. Drains repaired or relaid	22

Sinks and drains provided to houses	...	...	...	...	6
New sinks fitted	...	...	...	...	3
Sink wastes, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Privies converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	34
Pail closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	2
Additional W.C.'s erected	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	93
New W.C. pedestals fixed	...	...	...	...	15
New W.C. cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	10
Privies or Pail Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	28
Ashpits or middens repaired	...	...	...	...	16
Closet Pails renewed	...	...	...	...	29
Ashbins provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	189
Yard paving provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	122
Water Supply reinstated: (a) To houses	...	...	...	...	17
(b) To W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	56
Animal nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	3
Fireplaces, Coppers, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	23
Other house nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	79
Total nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	1390
Number of houses where remedied...					1057

OTHER NUISANCES REMEDIED.

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Out premises drained or re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	2
New urinal built	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Slaughter-house limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds reconstructed or improved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factory and Workshop defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other outside nuisances remedied	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total nuisances remedied...						30

STATUTORY NOTICES
 (Served during the year 1928).

Description of Notice	No. of houses affected	No. of Notices served	Result of Notices		Remarks
			Complied		
Public Health Act 1875					
Section 91—Nuisances	57	48	46		2 in hand
Section 36—Ashbins	12	8	8		
„ Closet pails	3	3	3		
Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907					
Section 39 (4)—Closet Conversions	41	10	10		Work done by Local Authority
Totals	113	69	67		

INFORMAL NOTICES, 1928.

Informal Notices served	...	...	194
„ „ complied with	...	...	177
Informal Letters served	...	...	107
„ „ complied with	...	...	101

CORRESPONDENCE.

Medical Officer of Health (letters sent out)	...	228
Sanitary Inspector	„ „	248
Circular letters sent to cowkeepers	...	63
„ on Rat Week	...	120

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Apart from the two local collieries, the brickworks, and the sausage casing factory, there are no factory chimneys in the District.

One complaint was received in respect of smoke nuisance. Observations were taken and an informal letter was sent.

The matter received prompt attention by the owner.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Council have not yet adopted bye-laws for Offensive Trades.

Two premises come under the above heading, and 17 visits were made to them.

One Tripe Boiler.—The premises are well kept and are free from complaint.

One Tripe Boiler and Sausage Casing Manufacturer.—This business was established in a small way during the year 1915 and has developed into a fairly large factory. An “Iwell” dry process plant has been installed to deal with the waste products and convert them into fertilisers or feeding stuffs.

The fumes from this plant pass through a large condensing chamber, and the residue is passed through the furnace.

One written complaint was received of smoke and fumes from the chimney and observations were made. As a result the owner put in a new smoke consuming apparatus, with good results.

In a trade of this nature it is a very difficult matter to prevent effluvium nuisances. The owner has, however, always met our requirements to eliminate nuisance so far as practicable on these premises.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

These have been subject to inspection and no complaint has been received in respect thereto.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 5 slaughter-houses, 2 of which are subject to annual licences, 2 permanent licences, and 1 is a registered slaughter-house. Generally they have been well kept and regularly limewashed. Concrete paving was provided in front of one slaughter-house with good effect. Verbal notice has been made to remove offal and garbage on a few occasions, and this was attended to.

TENTS, SHEDS AND CARAVANS.

There are a few of these in more or less permanent occupation as dwellings. The conditions and surroundings are in some cases unsatisfactory and have given cause for action to be taken.

There is a tendency to add other buildings to these structures, and it is difficult to define the line between a tent, shed or caravan, which is subject to bye-laws, and a structure which is a temporary or permanent dwelling-house.

These unsatisfactory dwellings are chiefly due to the shortage of houses and the attempt to provide a cheap dwelling, owing to the industrial depression.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND CELLAR DWELLINGS.

There are none situated within the District.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

(See Milk Supply.)

MORTUARY.

There is no mortuary or suitable place in the District for the reception of dead bodies before interment. This provision

is not often required, but has at times created a difficulty. The disinfector building has been utilised for the purpose.

SCHOOLS.

With one exception, all the Elementary Schools are of modern construction.

All are in good sanitary condition and provided with public water supplies and water closets.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The Sanitary Inspector is the officer appointed under the above Act.

Rats cause much damage to materials and buildings. They consume and waste a considerable quantity of the food-stuffs produced for man and domestic animals. There is also a danger to health by the contamination of human food by rats, and they are suspected of carrying infection to animals and man. It is, therefore, essential to take steps to destroy them.

Steps were taken on several occasions during the year 1928 to destroy rats on Council premises with good results.

The methods consisted of Red Squill powder or biscuit baits, and gassing by means of "Horo Tubes."

NATIONAL RAT WEEK.

The attention of the public was drawn to this by means of printed posters. 120 leaflets on "The Destruction of Rats," issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, were sent out to occupiers.

A report on the action taken during Rat Week was forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

There is no doubt that the publicity during Rat Week has a good effect in inducing occupiers to destroy vermin.

Inspections for the purposes of the Act ...	...	42
Informal letters sent to occupiers ...	...	6
Circular letters sent out during Rat Week	...	120
Number of rats reported to have been destroyed during the year ...	...	*386

* This number is considered to be far below the actual, as very few persons take the trouble to notify us of the number destroyed.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 12 factories in the District, including 1 Factory Bakehouse.

Most of the factories are small and employ few hands.

Visits to Factories ...	...	...	...	20
Number of Workshops on the Register ...				24
Inspections of Workshops ...	...	...	...	31
Inspections of Workplaces	...	...	...	7

BAKEHOUSES.

These comprise 1 factory, 4 workshop and 2 domestic bakehouses.

One new workshop bakehouse was erected and occupied during the year. Certain alterations were required and these were carried out.

OUTWORKERS.

No outworkers were notified during the year.

One notice of occupation of a workshop was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year.

Complaints received from H.M. Inspector of Factories ... None.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES, INCLUDING BAKEHOUSES.

			Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness or Limewashing	...		3	3
Defects in closet accommodation	...		1	1
Defects in drainage	...	...	2	2
Other defects	...	...	1	1
			—	—
Total...			7	7
			—	—

HOUSING.

Your Council have now provided 234 houses, 10 of which were completed during the year 1928. No further housing schemes are in progress or contemplated at the present time.

Owing to industrial depression it is impossible for many working class families to pay the rent required for a subsidy house built by private enterprise, and even in the Council

The following table shows the position since 1919 (omitting the number of houses closed or no longer used for habitation) :—

Year	Estimated No. of Inhabited Houses	No. of Houses Built	Estimated Population	Average No. of Persons per House
1919	2,495	1	13,749	5.51
1920	2,499	5	13,725	5.49
1921	2,580	81	13,477	5.22
1922	2,645	67	13,910	5.22
1923	2,669	27	14,070	5.27
1924	2,712	45	14,360	5.29
1925	2,797	85	14,480	5.18
1926	2,864	68	14,440	5.04
1927	3,011	147	14,250	4.73
1928	3,071	64	14,280	4.65

The total number of new houses built since the year 1918 is 590.

DESIGNATED MILKS.

"Grade A." Milk.—One supplementary licence was granted during the year. This is the first "Grade A." Milk to be re-tailed in the District.

Pasteurised Milk.—One supplementary licence is issued for the sale of Pasteurised Milk. Another application was received in December, 1928, from an outside firm.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Much time and thought has been given to improving the cleanliness of the milk supply.

Visits have been made to farms, chiefly during the milking process. Advice has been given and 63 circular letters were sent out to the cowkeepers.

Co-operation has been continued with the officials of the County Agricultural Committee, and several producers have joined a course of instruction in clean milk production. We much appreciate the good work of the County Officials and of those producers who have joined this scheme.

In addition, two complete series of milk samples from our own producers and a number of samples of milk coming into the district have been subjected to Sediment and Bacteriological Tests for cleanliness. Altogether 57 Sediment Tests and 60 Bacteriological Samples were taken during the year.

The results of the Bacteriological analyses of milk samples are given in the following tables:—

Separate tables are given, viz.:—

- (a) Milk produced in the district.
- (b) Milk produced outside the district.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND SEDIMENT TESTS ON MILK PRODUCED IN THE URBAN
DISTRICT OF MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, DURING THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY, 1928.

TABLE A.

Serial No	Bacterial Count per cc.	Coliform Organisms	Temp. (Fah). on Dispatch	Keeping Quality in hours	Sediment Test Result	Remarks
1	220	Absent in 1 cc	56°	60	Poor	
2	600	"	84°	78	Very good	
3	670	"	50°	66	"	
4	2,020	"	78°	60	Good	
5	2,080	"	85°	66	Fair	
6	2,290	"	82°	60	Good	
7	3,210	"	80°	72	Fair	
8	10,400	"	80°	60	"	
9	24,000	"	50°	54	Poor	
10	26,300	"	80°	54	Fair	
11	2,600	Present in 1 cc	82°	60	Good	
12	180,000	Absent in 1 cc	80°	36	Very good	
13	93,000	Present in 1 cc	64°	54	Poor	
14	214,000	Present in 1/10th cc	82°	48	Good	
15	250,000 Millions	"	80°	36	Very good	
16	115,000	Present in 1/1000th cc	74°	24	Good	
17			80°	36	Good	

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND SEDIMENT TESTS ON MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE URBAN DISTRICT OF MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, DURING THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY, 1928

TABLE B.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND SEDIMENT TESTS ON MILK PRODUCED IN THE URBAN
DISTRICT OF MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE DURING THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER & NOVEMBER, 1928

TABLE A.

Serial No	Bacterial Count per cc.	Coliform Organisms	Temp. (Fah.) on Dispatch	Keeping Quality in hours	Sediment Test Result	Remarks
1	3,790	Absent in 1 cc	840	66	Good	
2	56,000	Present in 1 cc	880	60	”	
3	347,000	Present in 1/10th cc	800	46	Fair	
4	485,000	”	780	44	Good	
5	1,000,000	”	520	64	”	
6	52,000	Present in 1/100th cc	560	57	”	
7	151,000	”	840	48	”	
8	220,000	”	780	44	”	
9	225,000	”	800	44	Fair	
10	720,000	”	560	40	”	
11	43,000	Present in 1/1000th cc	840	44	Good	
12	278,000	”	780	49	”	
13	360,000	”	840	54	”	
14	1,640,000	”	780	30	Fair	
15	Millions	”	840	41	Good	
16	”	”	640	36	”	
17	”	”	860	30	”	
18	”	”	700	25	”	
19	”	”	880	24	Fair	

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND SEDIMENT TESTS ON MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1928.

TABLE B.

41

Serial No	Bacterial Count per cc.	Coliform Organisms	Temp. (Fah.) on Dispatch	Keeping Quality in hours		Sediment Test Result	Remarks
				Present in 1/1000th cc	780		
1	860,000						Unsatisfactory
2	1,312,000	,	580		57		,
3	1,500,000	,	580		30		,
4	2,064,000	,	580		27		Not taken
5	Millions	,	680		24		Fair
6	,	,	560		27		Unsatisfactory
	5,250	Present in 1/10th cc	580	83		Very clean Grade A Sample	

IMPROVEMENTS IN COWSHEDS.

One new modern cowshed was erected during the year, but up to the present it has not been used for housing milk beast.

One cowshed was newly registered during the year after alterations to meet our requirements, viz.:—New floor and drainage. Improved lighting and ventilation.

Another shed was provided with new floor, mangers, standings, improved lighting and ventilation, and repairs to yard paving.

At a few of the farms there are large manure heaps in the yards in close proximity to the cowsheds. These, as a rule, are only cleared out in the Spring. In the Winter months the yards are full of manure, making it difficult to keep the premises or the cattle clean.

Most of the farms are provided with a public supply of water and structurally the sheds are in fair to very good condition.

Clean milk production in this district depends more on cleanly methods of milking than on the structural condition of the sheds.

OBSERVATIONS.

Many of our milk producers have taken a keen interest in the production of clean milk, and it is pleasing to note that one of them secured a prize in the County Clean Milk Competition. On the other side there are a few producers from whom we have had persistent high bacterial counts in the samples, and it is obvious that they have not carried out the necessary measures to obtain clean milk.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The inspection of meat is chiefly carried out at the slaughter-houses during the hours of slaughter, or as soon afterwards as possible. 401 inspections were made at slaughter-houses, including 48 to private premises where pigs were slaughtered for sale. 35 visits were made to other food premises.

The local butchers have given every facility for meat inspection work and willingly notified us when anything was found wrong. No trouble arose in the surrender of diseased meat.

The amount of diseased meat was less than in the previous year and generally the class of meat sold in the district was of good quality.

UNSOND MEAT AND FOOD.

The following diseased or unsound meat and other foods have been surrendered during the year.

Diseased meat and organs were disposed of at a local factory for conversion into fertilisers in an "Iwel" Dry Process Plant.

Description.	Cause.	Quantity.
Aged cow beast	Tuberculosis generalised.	Whole carcase and organs. (6 cwts.)
Cow beast	Cancer and emaciation.	Whole carcase and organs. 36 stone 10 lbs.
Cow beast	Tuberculosis	Beef and fat. 13 stone. All internal organs.
Heifer	,	Beef 23 stone, fat 35 lbs. Head and all internal organs.
Cow beast	,	Beef 30 lbs. plus liver, stomachs spleen and fat.
Cow beast	,	Liver, stomachs and fat. 5 stone 4 lbs.
Bullock	,	Internal organs and fat. 4 stone 5 lbs.
Beast (9)	Tuberculosis flukes, abscesses, etc.	Various organs.

UNSOUND MEAT AND FOOD—Continued.

Description.	Cause.	Quantity.
TINNED GOODS.		
Fish	Unsound	7 tins.
Corned Beef	„	2 tins.
Milk	„	21 tins.
Tomatoes	„	38 tins.
Fruit	„	10 tins.

The prevalence of tuberculosis in the carcase or organs of dairy cattle is again noted, and probably most of them had been producing milk for sale.

In one case the udder glands were found to be tubercular.

SALE OF FOOD & DRUGS ACTS.

The administration of the Sale of Food & Drugs Acts, the Milk & Cream Regulations, etc., is carried out by the Notts. County Council.

The following information has been kindly supplied by Mr. E. Templeman (Chief Inspector).

It is gratifying to note that all samples taken in the District on Analysis, proved to be genuine.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ANALYST

upon articles analysed by him and taken in the Urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse during the year ended 31st December, 1928.

Article.	No. of Samples.	Result of Analysis.
Baking Powder ...	1	Genuine
Epsom Salts ...	1	„
Lard ...	1	„
Milk ...	10	„
Rice ...	1	„
Rice, Ground...	1	„
Scones ...	1	„
Suet, Beef ...	1	„
Vinegar ...	3	„
Polony ...	1	„
Tomatoes, tinned	1	„
Treacle ...	3	„
 Totals ...	25	

INFORMAL SAMPLES OF MILK.

Tested by the Inspectors by "Gerber" Tester.

Number of samples taken by Inspectors	No.	Correct
36	36	

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were notified during the year 72 cases of Infectious Diseases (exclusive of Tuberculosis and Chicken Pox) as compared with 99 in 1927. The reduction is due to the fact that Scarlet Fever was much less prevalent during 1928.

The prevalence of all notifiable infectious diseases during the year is compared with former years in Table F. and is detailed by age and ward distribution in Table E. at the end of the report.

SMALLPOX.

In spite of the prevalence of this disease in surrounding areas, there were no cases occurring in Mansfield Woodhouse during 1928, and only one case in 1927.

In this district the danger of an invasion is always imminent and always serious. As has been pointed out before, successful vaccination and re-vaccination constitute the only efficient protection against small pox. In an unvaccinated or only partially vaccinated community the only hope of checking a widespread epidemic is in the immediate notification of any case which arises. As Small pox is often similar to Chicken Pox in the eyes of those unfamiliar with the disease, there is abundant opportunity for it to get a hold in this district, which is so unprotected, before it could be controlled. It is for this reason, therefore, that the compulsory notification of Chicken Pox has been enforced throughout the year.

69 cases of the disease were notified during the year and subsequently visited by the Medical Officer of Health.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 39 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, the maximum incidence being in the age group 5 to 15 years.

This compares very favourably with the previous year when 79 cases occurred.

Most of the cases were of a mild type and there were no deaths from the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are available for the use of Medical Practitioners in addition to the facilities for the bacteriological examination of throat swabs.

There were 10 cases notified during the year, with one death in a child of nearly 2 years of age from post-diphtheretic laryngeal paralysis after discharge from hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 7 notifications of discharge from the eyes in the new-born during 1928. Most of these were slight cases only and not confirmed by bacteriological examination. All the infants were visited and treated by the Health Visitor or the Medical Officer of Health and special arrangements were made for one case to be admitted to the Nottingham Eye Infirmary, although this hospital as well as the Mansfield and District Hospital have refused to enter into any permanent arrangement for the admission of such cases owing to the highly contagious nature of the disease and the necessity for a separate ward and nurse.

PNEUMONIA.

Six notifications were received but 11 deaths were attributed to this disease during the year, as against 6 during 1927. Diseases of the respiratory tract—pneumonia, bronchitis and tuberculosis—head most mortality returns and much can be done to mitigate this by educating the public in the value of fresh air; and in controlling the heavy smoke pollution of the atmosphere which occurs in many industrial districts.

CHICKEN POX.

In view of the continuous occurrence of small pox in adjoining areas, this disease continues to be notifiable, and to secure

the full value of notification all cases are visited by the Medical Officer of Health. 69 cases were notified during the year and the maximum incidence was during the month of February, when 21 cases were notified.

The Ward analysis of infectious diseases shows a marked preponderance of Chicken Pox in the North Ward.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No cases of this disease have been notified in the district since 1919 until the year 1927 when one case occurred. Nothing so strikingly shows the value of good sanitation as the remarkable decline which has taken place during the past 50 years in the incidence and mortality from this disease.

PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

The arrangement with the Mansfield Corporation for the examination of Bacteriological specimens still continues, and the following specimens were examined during 1928:—

Disease.		Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	8	44
Tuberculosis	0	3
				55

Facilities are also provided by the County Council at the Nottingham City Laboratory, where specimens are sent direct by medical practitioners, or through the Public Health Department.

No use has been made of the Schick and Dick tests or of any method of immunization against Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Regulations of 1917.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION.

The Council have no facilities for the cleansing of verminous persons.

A "Thresh" low pressure steam disinfector is available for the disinfection or disinfestation of clothing and bedding. This work is carried out in all cases where considered necessary or desirable.

A covered motor van is provided for removing bedding, etc., for disinfection.

The following table gives particulars of disinfection work carried out during the year 1928:—

ARTICLES DISINFECTED BY STEAM.

	Beds.	Bedding.	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1928	...	66	478	281	188
1927	...	93	683	396	247

NUMBER OF HOUSES DISINFECTED.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	33
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	17
Cancer	...	...	...	...	2
Vermin	...	...	...	...	4
					—
Total houses disinfected	...			64	
				—	
Total rooms disinfected	...			89	
				—	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non- Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	1
20-25	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
25-35	—	4	—	*1	1	1	—	—
35-45	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	7	11	—	1	6	5	—	1

*An inward transfer.

The occupational incidence and mortality from Tuberculosis is shown below:—

Occupation.	No. on Current Register (December, 1928) suffering from Tuberculosis.				
School Children (at date of notification)	23				
Children under school age	...	...	16		
Miners	...	...	...	...	12
Factory Workers	...	...	...	...	8
Household Duties (female)	...	...	...	...	8
Farm Workers	...	...	...	...	2
Domestic Servants	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmaker	...	...	...	...	1
Shop Assistant	...	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number on Register...	73			<hr/>	<hr/>

Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	No. of New Cases.
1928.	1927.	1928.
School Children	0	—
Miners	4	6
Household Duties	3	3
Domestic Servants	2	—
Military	1	—
Joiner	—	1
Worker in Cotton Mill	—	1
Unknown or not at work	2	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		19

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Provision is made for the care of expectant and nursing mothers as well as for children from infancy to five years of age.

There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, one at Mansfield Woodhouse and one at Forest Town. Ante-Natal Clinics are held at the Woodhouse Centre.

Arrangements now exist for Dental Treatment, for the Feeding of expectant and nursing mothers and for Artificial Light Therapy.

Orthopædic treatment is provided by the Mansfield and District Orthopædic Guild, and your Council guarantee a minimum subscription of 10 guineas and a maximum of £30 to the Guild. Expenditure for approved Orthopædic Cases at 2s. 6d. per visit was £12 17s. 6d. during 1928.

Arrangements continue for the admission of complicated Maternity Cases and sick children under 5 years to the Mansfield and District Hospital.

Appropriate specialists at the Mansfield Hospital see and treat Ophthalmic, Tuberculosis and Venereal cases as required.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE CENTRE.

Two sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at the Public Health Offices, the accommodation being exceptionally convenient and comprising a large tea room, where mid-day dinners are also served, a weighing room and a consultation room. There is adequate outside shelter for prams and all the rooms are on the ground floor and communicate with one another.

The Tuesday clinic is for consultation and attended by the Medical Officer and that on Thursday for weighing.

FOREST TOWN CENTRE.

The session is held weekly, attended by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor. The accommodation consisting of 4 rooms is found adequate.

At both clinics toddlers are encouraged to attend in addition to mothers and babies.

ATTENDANCES AT CENTRES.

		Mansfield Woodhouse.		Forest Town.	
		1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.
Number of Sessions	...	96	93	48	47
New Cases	...	184	146	89	72
Infants' Attendances	...	2160	1807	1139	840
Children's Attendances	...	1621	1164	794	485
Mothers' Attendances	...	3627	2783	1903	1287
Special Clinic Attendances		199	78		
Ante-Natal Attendances	...	102	23		
Average attendance of infants and children per session	...	40	32	40	28

It is gratifying to note that the above table shows a marked increase in the number of attendances during the year as compared with those in 1927. The Forest Town Centre still attracts a large number of cases from Clipstone where no Centre has as yet been provided, though, I understand, one may be established there before long.

HEALTH VISITOR'S VISITS.

		1928.	1927.
First visits to infants	...	331	287
Subsequent visits to infants	...	1835	1499
Visits to children	...	2211	2393
Visits to expectant mothers	...	76	42

Domiciliary visiting is made the basis of our Maternity and Child Welfare work. Attendances at Centres cannot be made to replace home visiting. Although great stress should be laid upon regularity of attendance, many infants may be too ill to bring to the clinic or the mothers, with several young children and a husband to feed, unable to visit the centres at the requisite time.

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION.

313 births were registered during the year, the corrected number actually belonging to the District being 319.

316 births were notified, 311 by midwives and 5 by doctors and parents. There were two failures to notify. 9 still births were notified.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT TREATMENT.

The Sherwood Colliery temporarily closed their Artificial Sunlight Clinic in May, 1928, and the arrangement whereby infants and toddlers could be treated there free of cost, under the Medical Officer in charge, automatically ceased.

Under this scheme, a total of 39 cases were referred to the clinic, and a detailed analysis of the results observed in 21 children who attended for 4 weeks or more showed an average of 18·6% increase in weight over the expected gain for the period of treatment.

In November, the Sherwood Colliery Co. re-opened their clinic without appointing a special Medical Officer for the work, but engaged a Nurse with special training in this form of treatment.

An arrangement was made for two sessions per week to be devoted to patients from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, the Medical Officer of Health being responsible for the treatment of cases so referred.

There are 6 Stand Model "Jessionek" Quartz "Hanovia" Lamps, and 2 Radiant Heat Lamps installed.

The accommodation at the clinic consists of perambulator shed, a specially constructed building with 2 waiting and dressing rooms, a Medical Officer's room and a large room for the lamps.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Continued efforts have been made during the year to induce expectant mothers to attend this Clinic which is held at the Mansfield Woodhouse Centre. Midwives practising in the area have co-operated in securing the attendance of the expectant mothers.

The result has been better than during the previous year, 63 mothers making a total of 102 attendances, as compared with 23 attendances by 17 mothers during 1927.

VOLUNTARY HELPERS, ETC.

The voluntary helpers have given splendid assistance at both Centres, both by gifts and by assisting on clinic afternoons.

Very successful Summer Outings and Christmas Festivities have been arranged, the work of your Health Visitor being especially valuable in this connection.

Acknowledgment must be made to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for valuable assistance where pressure has been necessary.

INVESTIGATION OF MATERNAL DEATHS.

There have been no deaths of women in or in consequence of childbirth from sepsis since 1922, but during 1928 one maternal death was caused by rupture of the uterus

The County Council have authorised their Medical Officer to undertake the investigations referred to in the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 888 in so far as the investigation of Maternal Deaths is concerned.

Your Council have themselves made provision for the investigation and treatment of cases of puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia and for the Hospital treatment for Complicated Maternity Cases.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Under the 1926 Regulations your Council were required to provide facilities for a second medical opinion on the case; the bacteriological examination of specimens; and for domiciliary nursing or institutional treatment if required.

Local Authorities were urged to do everything possible to meet the requests of medical practitioners for special assistance in such cases which were or were likely to be serious in character.

Late in 1927, the following scheme received the approval of the Ministry of Health:—

- (a) That Dr. Hunnard, Senior Surgeon to the Mansfield and District Hospital, will give a second opinion on the case.
- (b) He will also take the bacteriological specimens when necessary.
- (c) Any cases requiring in-patient treatment will be admitted, under his care, at the Mansfield and District Hospital, under similar terms to those governing the admission of cases under the Council's Complicated Maternity Scheme.

Where necessary, arrangements could be made for domiciliary nursing, but it is anticipated that this will rarely be required, as all severe cases would be admitted to hospital so far as possible.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

(a) Feeding of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

During the 1926 coal dispute, emergency feeding was undertaken by voluntary effort, the Health Visitor doing a large amount of catering and cooking. In the latter half of 1928, owing to the continued economic stringency in the district, a scheme was initiated for the provision by your Council of a mid-day meal to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers.

The Voluntary Committee co-operated with the Ladies' Committee to render assistance in serving the meals and in the provision of free gifts of food, etc.

The cases to be fed would be necessitous expectant mothers during the last three months of their pregnancy who had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic and had been approved by the Medical Officer of Health, and nursing mothers during the first six months of nursing. The family income of those participating in the scheme was to be under a recognised scale and mothers would be expected to pay a 1d. per meal for themselves and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for toddlers, one of whom each mother might take with her to be fed.

The scheme came into operation in October last, and since then 5 to 7 mothers have attended on each week-day (except Saturday), and most of them have been accompanied by a child under 5 years of age.

The tea room at the Mansfield Woodhouse Centre is used as a dining room, and cooking is carried out by the Caretaker and Member of the Ladies' Joint Committee, assisted by the Health Visitor, who arranges the menu and purchases the food-stuffs. Supplies of food are generously contributed by kind donors.

(b) Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.

In November an arrangement was entered into with the Sherwood Colliery Company for the treatment of infants and toddlers referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at their Artificial Sunlight Clinic. Two sessions are held weekly, and the Medical Officer of Health is in charge of cases referred from the Infant Clinics.

The equipment, etc., is described elsewhere in this report.

It is as yet too soon to give any detailed account of the effect of the treatment though the general impression obtained is one of improvement in such cases of rickets, malnutrition and anaemia as are recommended for treatment.

(c) Dental Treatment.

Towards the end of the year consideration was given to the question of the continuance of Dental Treatment at the Mansfield Woodhouse Centre until recently carried out by Dr. Dorothy Powell on an honorary basis.

A scheme on the following lines was formulated, and came into operation, following the approval of the Ministry of Health, in December:—

- (1) Mr. Richardson Stilley, I.D.S., R.C.S.E., to attend the Mansfield Woodhouse Clinic fortnightly for a session of two hours' duration for the purpose of doing extractions, fillings and sealings. It is not proposed, as yet, to supply dentures to patients.
- (2) That in all cases where possible payments of 6d. per attendance if no anaesthetic is given and 1s. 6d. if an anaesthetic is administered, be obtained from the patients.

(d) School Clinic.

In August, the Nottinghamshire County Council, by arrangement with the Urban District Council, established a School Clinic for the treatment of Minor Ailments in children of school age at the Public Health Offices, Mansfield Woodhouse. Two sessions are held weekly, on Friday mornings conducted by the Medical Officer of Health, who is also Assistant School Medical Officer and a County School Nurse, and on Tuesday mornings by the School Nurse only. The average attendance of children was 56 per session during 1928.

(e) Milk Supply.

Considerable extra work has been done during the year in controlling the cleanliness of the milk supply to the district.

Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, certain structural alterations in cowsheds relating especially to the floors and drainage arrangements could be made the subject of official notice on the 1st April, 1928.

The County Council is now responsible for dealing with disease amongst dairy cattle, whilst the duties of the Urban District Council are as follows:—

- (1) The Registration of Cowkeepers and Dairymen.
- (2) The sanitary supervision of dairies and the protection of milk from contamination.
- (3) The lighting, ventilation and water supply to cowsheds.
- (4) The conveyance and distribution of milk.

The results of two complete series of bacteriological and sediment tests on milk samples taken at the farms and dairies and examined on the authority of your Council are shown in

tabular form elsewhere in this report. It will be seen that the results obtained in October and November were not so good as those in the earlier part of the year, probably owing to the fact that this period of the year is an unfavourable time for keeping the cows in a clean condition.

No systematic inspection of Dairy Cattle is undertaken by the County Council, but two bovine animals (1 a dry cow and the other a cow in milk) in the Urban District were slaughtered during the year under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. In both instances the herds to which these animals belonged were inspected throughout.

Table A. Classification of Deaths. (Civilians only.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages			Mortality Rate per 1000
	Males.	Females	Total	
Enteric Fever				
Small-pox				
Measles	3	3	6	.42
Scarlet fever				
Whooping Cough				
Diphtheria	1	1	1	.07
Influenza	1	1	2	.14
Encephalitis lethargica	1		1	.07
Meningococcal Meningitis		1	1	.07
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	5	11	.77
Other tuberculous diseases		1	1	.07
Cancer, malignant disease	9	8	17	1.19
Rheumatic Fever	1		1	.07
Diabetes				
Cerebral haemorrhage, &c.	2	3	5	.35
Heart Disease	4	3	7	.49
Arterio-sclerosis	3	2	5	.35
Bronchitis	4	5	9	.63
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	4	11	.77
Other respiratory diseases				
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	1	2	.14
Diarrhoea &c. under 2 years	3	2	5	.35
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1		1	.07
Cirrhosis of liver				
Acute and chronic Nephritis		1	1	.07
Puerperal sepsis				
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition		1	1	.07
Congenital Debility and malformation, premature birth	8	8	16	1.12
Suicides				
Other deaths from violence	5	2	7	.49
Other defined diseases	14	16	30	2.10
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1		1	.07
Alt Causes	75	67	142	9.94
Special Causes (included above)				
Poliomyelitis				
Polioencephalitis				
Deaths of infants under 1 year				
Total	16	15	31	
Illegitimate				
Total Births	172	147	319	
Legitimate	168	140	308	
Illegitimate	4	7	11	
Population	14280			

B—Infantile Mortality by Causes.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Ward		
											W	N	E
Premature Birth	...	2	4	1	7	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1
Congenital Malformation	...	1	3	1	5	2	1	1	2	7	3	1	1
Debility, Marasmus and Asthenia	...	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)
Measles
Bronchitis
Enteritis
Syphilis
Convulsions
Atelectasis
Inattention at Birth
Other Causes
Total
											4	4	31

Table C.

Year	Population	Births			Nett Deaths		
		Nett		Under 1 year No	All Ages		
		Uncor- rected	Corrected Rate		Rate per 1000 popu- lation	No	Rate
1928	14,280	313	319	22.33	31	2.17	9.94
1927	14,250	294	302	21.2	27	1.89	8.9
1926	14,440	279	271	18.7	16	1.10	8.8

Table D.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1928.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1928, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1927. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULA- TION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.										RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.					
		All Causes.	Hinteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years.)							
England and Wales	-	16.7	0.70	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.19	0.53	7.0	65	90.9	6.7	1.4	1.0
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns	16.9	0.70	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.48	9.6	70	91.0	6.5	1.9	0.6	
including London																		
*156 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	16.6	0.73	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.21	0.41	4.8	60	92.6	5.7	0.5	1.2
London	-	15.9	0.53	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.55	10.2	67	88.7	7.6	3.7	0.0
Mansfield Woodhouse	-	21.7	0.63	9.94	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.14	0.49	15.6	97.17				

*By the union of Morecambe M.B. and Heysham U.D. on the 1st October, 1928, the number of Smaller Towns is increased to 156.

Table E.—Notifiable Diseases (including Tuberculosis).

TABLE F.

Disease.	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Small Pox	—	1	—	156	41	5	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	39	79	20	43	126	26	40	33	18
Diphtheria	10	5	6	2	6	4	7	10	11
Enteric Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	8	7	16	11	6	26	11	3
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	9	5	6	5	10	7	6	4	3
Tuberculosis :									
Pulmonary	18	10	13	22	29	32	10	8	13
Non-Pulmonary	1	9	11	6	6	5	3	4	4
Chicken Pox	69	83	108	77	126	16	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
Polyomielitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE G.
VITAL STATISTICS SUMMARY.

	Administrative County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Mansfield Woodhouse
Population for Births & Deaths (R.G.)	422,700	263,380	159,320	14,280
Total Births corrected	7,941	4935	3006	319
Total Deaths corrected	4,392	2661	1731	142
Birth Rate per 1000 population	18.8	18.7	19.0	22.3
Death Rate per 1000 population	10.4	10.1	10.9	9.9
Total Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	248	161	87	11
Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1000 population	0.59	0.61	0.55	0.77
Total Deaths from Cancer	526	335	191	17
Death Rate from Cancer per 1000 population	1.22	1.27	1.19	1.19
Zymotic Disease Death Rate per 1000 population	0.27	0.30	0.21	0.84
Total Deaths under 1 yr	508	332	176	31
Infantile Mortality	64	67	59	97.17
Natural Increase (Births over Deaths)	3549	2274	1275	177

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT.

I.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. 1.	Number of		
	Inspections. 2.	Written Notices. 3.	Prosecutions. 4.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	20	1	None
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	31	None	None
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises.)	7	None	None
Total	58	1	None

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT.

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M, Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts ;—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness... ...	3	3		
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances	3	3		
<i>Sanitary accommodation—</i>				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1		
Not separate for sexes ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouses (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	7	7		

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(Signature)

CLEMENT DUNSCOMBE,
Medical Officer of Health.



